Chickahominy Swamps Left for Lee.

Petersburg.

THE RESULT NOT KNOWN

Details of the Late Movement.

THE ORDER AND LINES OF MARCH.

Fine Foraging and Fine Weather.

ward Petersburg - Probably an Atthee, and I swallow thee. I abominate thee, and take
tack in Force - All Grant's Army thee to my bosom. That which I would eschew I chew. tack in Force - All Grant's Army Passed Through Bermuda Hundred-Reenforcements Arriving. ial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tr

Washington, Thursday, June 16, 1864. A Government dispatch bearer, who got here this forenoon from Bermuda Hundred, reports that before he left on Wednesday morning a battle was in proes in the direction of Petersburg, and probably at that city. Cannon and musketry firing broke out at dawn, indicating an attack by Grant's troops, and was so beavy and continuous as to show that the attack was

The whole of our army had passed through Bermuda Bandred. Where the advance guard was the dispatch bearer, of coarse, could not tell. He did know, howover, that the rear-guard was several miles from Berada, and on the Petersburg road. The 5th Corps was

fresh troops arrive at Bermuda Hundred, and met more coming up the river as he went down.

fended only by volunteer citizen exempts, principal among whom were Professors of a female college, druggists, and merchants. If not defended by Longstreet's veterans, it was thought that Grant would burst into

Fighting at Petersburg-Result not Known Details of the Great Movement Across the Swamps to James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 15, 1864. The steamer John A. Warner, from Bermuda Landing, arrived here to-day.

Two army corps crossed to the south side of the James River last night. Other portions of the army are crossing at various points.

There was fighting this morning in the direction of Petersburg, the result of which is not known. Gens. Grant and Butler were in consultation during

Gen. Gillmore has not been relieved as was reported

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, }
Tuesday, June 14—Evening. }
The Army of the Potomac took up its line of march for the Chickahominy at 3 o'clock Sunday after. Population

The 5th Corps took the advance on the middle road, by way of Providence Church; the 2d Corps took the

almost eagerly. They have replenished their stock of Aghting endurance, at no time exhausted, but a week numbering 700, passed through there on the morning of ago a good deal tasked, and a rich new wine of battle again courses in their veins and exalts their hope and a loss of nearly 1,000 at Cynthiana. A Union force of

pendous of the series. "Enamored of his left flank," said a Richmond paper lately, in discussing Grant's strategy. And a very good and fruitful thing to be of, the paper might have added. No mistress Solle and false has the left flank been, but a handiden faithful and true to her lord and master.

The 5th Corps marched yesterday, and was last night at Jones Bridge, on the Chickshominy. It is to make the best possible time to the James River and across it. The 18th Corps (Smith's) is to take transports at White

Moses for Bermada Hundred.

Me are meving in three columns, Hangock (2d Corps) Prove a success,

New-York Tribunc.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

at the right nearest the Chichahominy, Burnside (9th Corps) on the left, and Wright (6th Corps) in the center.

Army Headquarters to-night will be at Cedar Grove.

Sheridan is off with the divisions of Gregg and Torbert

LATE REBEL NEWS.

burned it to the ground, they having also carried Mr. Rives off a prisoner. Following are the acknowledged casualties: Killed, 9; wounded, 21; captured, 5. [As to the last item, Kautz denied its truth, He brought in 40 prisoners.] to find Hunter and pilot him in this direction. Wilson's division will watch our rear and right flank.

Gen. Getty has been placed in command at White Fighting on Wednesday at House. His wound will not admit of field service for some weeks. His Adjutant-General, Capt. Hazard Stevens, also wounded in the Wilderness, has also returned to duty.

The heat and dust of to-day's marching are terrible. Dirt, dust, pulverisation of earth into infinitesimaliles of concreted nastiness. Dirt, dust, soil, no longer soil but ashes. Powder, worse than that of guns, worse than any prescribed by physicians. Dirt, dust, ashes,

powder. GRANT AND BUTLER IN CONSULTATION. dered. Fine dirt, knee-deep to wade through. Impalpable dust, sky-high to breathe. A hundred thousand shirts, uncomfortable as the shirt of Nessus. A hundred thousand skins, uncomfortable as the skin of Hazcel after the leprosy of Nanman cleaved unto him. Dirt,

just, ashes, as we go marching on.

on, that I might achieve the novel sensation of cleanliness, and now this march makes my last days worse than my first. I suspect the army has picked itself up and journeyed to the James River at the dictation of no strictly military necessity. It will doubtless further THE REBELS HURRY AFTER US. be a subordinate consideration. The paramount reason of less ablutionary capacity than the James will suffice Dust! thou scourge of the great ern Virginia Desert-ugh! u-g-h! u-g-h! loathe thee, and I draw thee as though thou wert sweet with the performes of Araby the Elest, and Cathay and News from Bermuda Hundred to Wednes- Oriental spices, into my nostrils, and thou art lader day Morning-A Buttle in Progress to- with the seventy distinct stinks of Cologne. I detest

> I am wrotehed and I retch. There are more than 100,000 men marching by, and they are all like unto me, only more abundant is their dust and misery. Calculate the aggregate, and credit AND HE CAN DO NO HARM. it to the Army of the Potomac.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Blockude of the Mississippi-Fight DARING ATTEMPT OF with Marmaduke-He Holds the River -The Iron-Clads Moving - Shooting and Arrest of Murderers-Lincoln and Fremont in the West.

CAIRO, June 13, 1864.

News from below looks blue. It seems that the Mississippi really is blockaded. We had, on Friday, which was not as favorable for our side as a later one, the Regular Army, and commanding the 16th Army Corps, with part of said corps, led by Moor and More, they retreated beyond Fish Bayou, and lay in the tim' ayon; the Rebels opened a destructive are; on thosp ould do nothing. South ordered a retreat across the old, with a loss of 40 killed, among whom were Mojor ohns, 35th lows, and 80 wounded—Major Mills, 47th lilinois, probably mortally. Smith returned to Columias and to be six miles distant. The move be next lade is contrabund. An expedition of some kind is on out at Memphis, whose our forces are heavy. Some parters report that Columbia was a town of 400 inhabitants—that it was reduced to askes by our troops; others say

and five hundred bales of cotton were sold

The 2th Corps took the arrange of the corps for the property of the corps of the co

Junction of Crook, Averill, and Hunter.

Pope with 4,000 Men Going to Hunter

Operations in Mississippi and Arkansas.

Engagement.

UNION RAID UPON PETERSBURG.

KAUTZ TAKES THE REBEL WORKS.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS A PUZZLE

BUT HIS ARMY IS DEMORALIZED.

Vesterday morning at 1 o'clock three distinct discharges of cancen were heard in the direction of their whereas bonts, and at early dawn our pickets were driven in on the City Point and Prince George Court-House reads. It was subsequently ascertained that these movements were but feints to divide our forces, while the read movements for the surprise and capture of the city were on the Jerusalem plank-read, coming into Petersburg from a southerly direction.

On the two first named roads the enemy appeared in considerable numbers as early as 7 o'clock, and brisk skirmishing was kept up for some time. At 8 o'clock the Court house and engine belis were rong, to which the citieus respended with their usual alscrity, and manifested every disposition to defend their homes and fire idea.

His quite the that Grant has been taking up and the indicates that Grant either intends to cross to the south side, or he intends to know the south side, or he intends to cross to the south staking the state in the first plants to cross to the south side, or he intends to cross to the south side of cross to the south staking the state.

they retreated beyond Fish Bayou, and lay in the tim-ber, having destroyed dykes and bridges. Smith ad-Ciliton and at various other points along the river, for vanced through an open field; was stopped by the the obvious purpose of occupying the attention of our brooks in Chesterfield.

to the last item, Kautz dealed its truth. He brought in 40 prisoners.]

GRANT'S MOVEMENIS.

From The Richnend Frammer, June 15.

Early yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard along the right of our lines, and soon the report came to the city that the enemy were moving of. Later information stated that he had thrown a portion of his forces across to this side of the Chickahominy, and was moving in the direction of Malvern Hill, which position he is reported to have occupied.

There were a number of rumors flying through the city, but all that seemed to be positively known was that the enemy had abandoned his works, moved over to this side of the Chickahominy, and was making in the direction we have indicated. The War Department was in receipt of no further information last night, and our authorities scened perfectly easy and undisturbed by this movement of the enemy.

If this news be true, then Grant holds about the same position that McClellan did in 1862, after his defeat and on his retreat to the James River. Surely we have nothing to fear from him in this position, for how can be hope, with a whipped and demornized army, to accomplish from the Peninsula what McClellan failed to do with his large, well-appointed and well-disciplined army, tured on hy confident expectations.

ing and about 7 o'clock a sharp fight ensued near Rid-del's shop, on the Charles City road, their advanced forces coming upon some of our cavalry. After a gal-lant resistance they fell back before the enemy, who were in large force with infantry and artillery. On discovering, yesterday morning, that the enemy had moved off, our lines advanced and captured about 150 prisoners, who still lingered about their abandoned fortifications.

At the time our informant left nothing was going on but the maneuvering of the two armines.

COMMANDANT OF CAVALEY.

From The Richmond Examiner, June 14.

Maj. Gen. Robert Ramon, of North-Carolina, has been relieved of his command of the Department of Richmond, and appointed to the chief command of all the cavairy forces in the valley, vice Gen. Jones, who was killed in the fight about a week ago near Staunton. Gen. Custis Lee is likely to be Ramson's successor in command of the forces about Richmond. FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR?

GAINES MILL, Tuceday, June 14—4 p.m., at is again in motion on our right, and our Genere making proper movements to meet him. He enced retiring from our front last night, but the case of discovered until this morning, when

our line of battle was advanced and it was discovered that the eneaty were gone.

Grant commenced crossing at Long Bridge with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, this morning, after a feeble reasstance on the part of the forces there stationed. Grant is therefore across the Chickahominy, and it cannot be long before a collision occurs.

It is quite true that Grant has been taking up and burning the York River Railroad, which indicates that Grant either intends to cross to the south side, or he intends taking the James River as a base.

This morning, troops are landing from transports pear Malvern Hill. It is impossible yet to say where

SPLENDID VICTORY BY FORREST.
From The Richmond Examiner, June 14.
The War Department received last evening

Most of the animals were ridden off by the enemy.

The ront was complete. Our forces are in close and ns pursuit.
loss so far will not exceed 400 in killed and

rounded.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the gallant Forest and his brave command.

CINCINSANT, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

The Times correspondent at Flemingsburg, of Ky, June 18, says the remnant of Morgan's command; the graph of the control of the second of the control of the control

opening eddress, and Masters Keirman and McGuire, accompanied on the Melodeon by Master P. B. Gillespie, sang a dirge, "The Death of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes. The dirge is the work of Master P. B. Gillespie, and is certainly an extraordinary composition for a boy not yet 14 years old.

After the dirge the second class went through an examination in reading, geography, and history, answering the questions put with great readiness and scentage. Their sober engagements were here relieved by a song "Up to the Forest," an amising paredy of the mens enacted in our Police Courts, by Masters McGuire and J. Farrell, followed by the "Soldiers Chorus," M. J. O'Donnell, esq., examined the first class in Grammar, Algebra, &c., the discrimination and acuteness shown by some of the lads in parsing and solving equations of two unknown quantities, being most remarkable.

After a declamation and the song of Johnny

Boys, the Continentals, Revolutionary Zonaves, and other troops of the time, were represented with great idelity, and do infinite credit to the sisters to whose ingenuity the audience were indebted for this granification. The various characters of Hancock, Putnam, Warren, &c., were sustained with considerable dramatic ability, and the make up and general action of the piece was carried out very satisfactorily.

The valedictory address by Michael P. Conighty, and the distribution of prizes, concluded the business of the exhibition, and after a few words from the Very Rev. Father Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese, of eulogy and advice from Mr. Jones, assistant inspector of charity, expressive of satisfaction at the character of the exhibition, the andience separated, the grounds and building being thrown open for the inspection of those ity, expressive of satisfaction at the character of the exhibition, the audience separated, the grounds and building being thrown open for the inspection of those who chose to go round them. We have airoady referred to the general excellence of the music by the band of boys, and are informed that aithough the boys receive instruction from the Sisters in the rudiments of the service, their proficiency is due to the gratuitous and unwearied supervision of the Messrs. Waiter and Jas. Hoey of Brookiyn, who for several years have attended twice or three times in the week to direct the studies and practice of the music class.

Mass Meeting in Union Square in Favor of Early Closing.

ast evening in Union Square, in a demonstration in favor of early closing of the various stores in the city. The speeches were preceded by a display of fireworks, from the corner of University place, consisting of line rocketts, bombs, bengal lights, &c. The different trades of the city were each represented by their assotrades of the city were each represented by their asso-ciations, carrying transparencies bearing appropriate mothes, such as "Our wives and children require us," "Clerks no longer strangers to their families," "We fight on this line forever," &c., and the stand for the speakers was hung round with Chinese lanters. After the fireworks, during the exhibition of which the audi-ence amused and exercised themselves by cheering for Greeker McClellen, and other celebrities, it was moved

is manifed. It was fampossible that a young man should give his time to the inter and atterward find time for reading and study. He knew it was said young men composed this spare time in social life and not study, it could not devote their time to study, it could not be expected that they should. There is no country in the world better prepared to give the young men the reasonable time that young men the reasonable time they now demanded for self-colling. He was not in favor of strikes, but when day laborers combined there might be wisdom or there might be folly, according to circumstances; but there was no doubt they generally had the sympathy of the command the impression becomes daily stronger that it is not the design of the more of days laborers of the work was done better, and just as much of it, in the hours of daylight as when they insisted out their clorks working in the might. It was the interest of the employers was served as well as all just as more of done they was not their clorks working in the might. It was the interest of the employers for New York to press down everything that was opposed to the morals; the intelligence and intelligence, but it employers regulated the business of the might be construed as a decisive of the cample of the might be construed as a decisive of the cample of the might be construed as a decisive of the work was done better, and just as more of done to work they were not to read the might be construed as a decisive of the cample of the might be construed as a decisive engagement, but merely to held, occupy and a mine of the might be construed as a decisive engagement, but merely to held, occupy and a mine of the might be construed as a decisive of the work was offered to be otherwise. The construence of the might be construed as a decisive of the work of the might be construed as a decisive of the cample of the might be construed as a decisive of the work of the might be construed as a decisive of the work of the might be construed as a decisive of the work of the min

EIGHT DAYS OF BATTLE.

The Gallant Fighting of the Union Army.

The Rebels Out-Fought, Out-Maneu and Finally Flanked.

ABANDONMENT OF THEIR IMMENSE WORKS.

Johnston Fallen Back to the Chattahoochee.

Enemy on the Right.

General McPherson Punishes the

THE RAILROAD SEIZED AND HELD.

Sherman Now Holds a Most Advantageous Position.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL WORKS

WITH THE ARMY IN THE WILDERNESS, PAULDING COUNTY, GA., Sunday, June 5, 1864.

The army pauses once more in its victorious march. The persistent valor of the troops, combined with great endurance through successive days and Several thousands of persons were gathered nights of marching, skirmishing, intrenching, and unceasing conflict, and in the face of unwonted obstacles, have again triumphed. The enemy, confronted at every turn, met and repulsed at every onset with loss, on the right, center and left of his extended line-outfought, outmaneuvered, and finally outflanked by the Union army-has abandoned his works of immense strength and extent, and fallen back toward the Chattakoochie position which he has defended so long and stubbornly, and at such a cost of life.

> army, with its calm repose and rest, more gratefully. After eight days of successive struggles, of weary watching along the lines measured by miles, of peering through woods dark and dense for the enemy, until the eyes grow dim and the brain reels, with the midnight dash of the enemy to break through some supposed whole camp by the deadly rattle of musketry-the meteor flight of shells coursing overhead, and bu with thunder crash far to the rear-while every kind of missile searches with a shrick every nook and corner, up the ravine and down the hill, hunting for precious life-there has been literally no rest, day or night, for met by the somber procession of ambulances or stretchlow, uncomplaining moan falls like lead upon the ear. there, the hurried and solitary grave. From all the thank Heaven, there is a brief respite. The soldier sleeps securely, undisturbed by the din of arms and the battle-shout. The enemy is gone. We wish him & good riddance, until we meet again, be the time ever so

We had spent eight days in front of the enemy, not in any great battle, but in a perpetual skirmish, in assaulte Moving first one corps and then another to some more advantageous position; advancing this part of the line, and refusing that; matching the enemy's line accordby the addition of earth-works, logs, rails, staves and other defenses. How long were we to be held here in vatching, with the occasional loss of fifty or a hundred

Mr. Charles Species was the next speaker. He said he saw before him acres of men come here for the purpose of proclaiming their independence from the bondage which was debarring them from social intercourse and mental cultivation. He advised them to fight it out on that line if it takes forever. The object of their combination had the sympathy of the great mass of the respectable community. There were men who, in their haste to get rich, overlapsed themselves but no respectable man, after this, would refuse them the right of some time beside that devoted to laber may the right of some time beside that devoted to laber may the right of some time beside that devoted to laber may then be added the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of repeace. He hoped they would cling with tenseity to the object which had brought them here.

Mr. Charles Species was the next speaker. He said be saw before the motion of the accumulation of sight and wounded who cannot be ded the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of medical the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed the smooth conveyance of the rail, instead of headed them the hea